

The sixteen undergoing post-secondary school training in New Zealand are :—

- 1 medical student.
- 1 dental student.
- 1 pharmacists apprentice.
- 1 radio technician trainee.
- 2 fitters and turners apprentices.
- 3 training college students.
- 2 nursing trainees.
- 1 survey cadet.
- 4 clerical cadets.

Annual costs of the scheme, including the post-school training, have been :—

Year.	Western Samoa.	Cook Islands.	Niue.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1945-46	3,103	3,103
1946-47	2,354	942	..	3,296
1947-48	7,553	1,367	324	9,244
1948-49	8,580	2,428	1,004	12,012
1949-50	11,066	3,452	1,658	16,176
Totals	32,656	8,189	2,986	43,831

11. WELFARE OF ISLANDERS IN NEW ZEALAND

Some 2,000 islanders from Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, and Niue are now resident in New Zealand, the majority being congregated in Auckland and district. Subject to considerations of health and character, those who come from the Cook Islands and Niue are admitted freely to the Dominion as they are already New Zealand citizens. Samoans, however, are not New Zealand citizens, and on arrival are granted temporary permits in the first place, generally renewable from year to year subject to good behaviour, until at the end of five years they may apply for the privilege of permanent residence. A considerable number have taken advantage of this.

Although the drift of islanders to New Zealand has been in evidence for many years, the numbers arriving up to the outbreak of the 1939-45 war were comparatively small. The demand for labour in New Zealand resulting from war conditions, however, and the high rates of wages offering as compared with those in their own territories, have made New Zealand a mecca for large numbers of islanders. Every aircraft and vessel from the islands has its quota of such immigrants, and the flow would be much greater were transport more freely available.

The welfare of these islanders has at all times been a matter of Government concern, and in 1945 a branch office of the Department was established in Auckland to deal with the problem, in addition to undertaking other duties in connection with the islands. The officer appointed to control the branch had had long experience in Western Samoa and the Cook Islands, and through familiarity with their languages has secured the confidence of the islanders in Auckland and has been able to assist them in many ways.

For some time, however, it had been realized that something more was required, although the comparatively small number of islanders did not justify the setting-up of an official welfare organization. To meet the situation in the meantime the Government